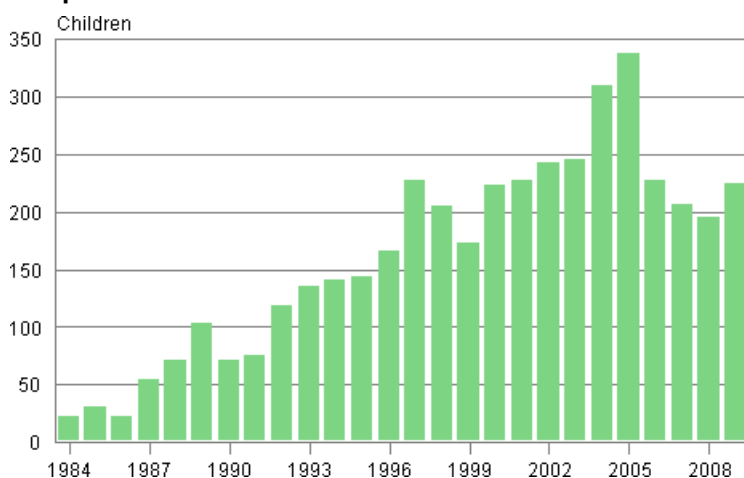


Adoptions 2009

Number of children adopted to Finland from abroad increased slightly in 2009

According to Statistics Finland, 224 children born abroad were adopted to Finland in 2009. The number is 29 higher than in 2008. The number of adoptions of children born abroad has now reached the level where it was in the early 2000s. The number of adoptions of children born in Finland rose by six cases.

Adoptions of children born abroad to Finland 1984–2009



A total of 400 persons born either in Finland or abroad were taken as adoptive children in 2009, which is 35 more than in the year before. Among the adopted persons, 204 were female and 196 male. Most (234) of them were aged under five. Seventy-four were over the age of 18.

The largest group in the adoptions from abroad to Finland was children born in South Africa (43) and Russia (41). Of the children adopted from abroad to Finland 37 were born in China and 28 in Thailand. Thailand and Russia were the countries from where the largest numbers of children were adopted to Finland in 2008. The vast majority (87 %) of the adoptions from abroad were made by two parents. Fewer than half (39 %) of the adoptions of children born in Finland were made by two parents.

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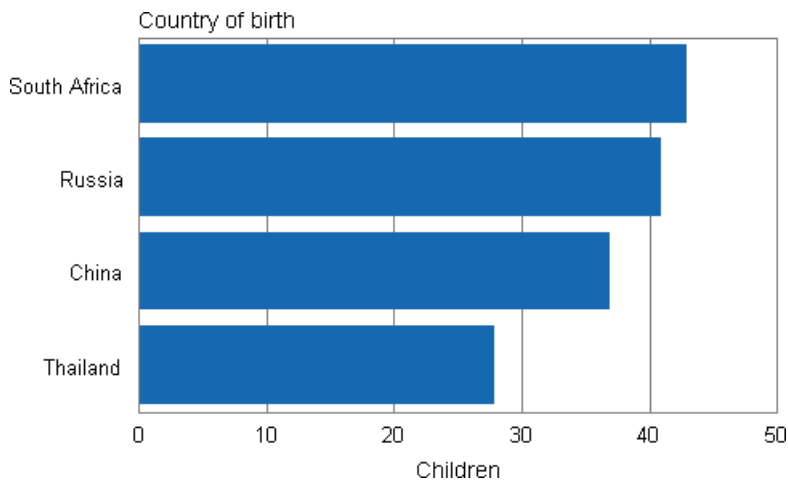
Tables

Adoptions by age of child and by birthplace 1999–2009

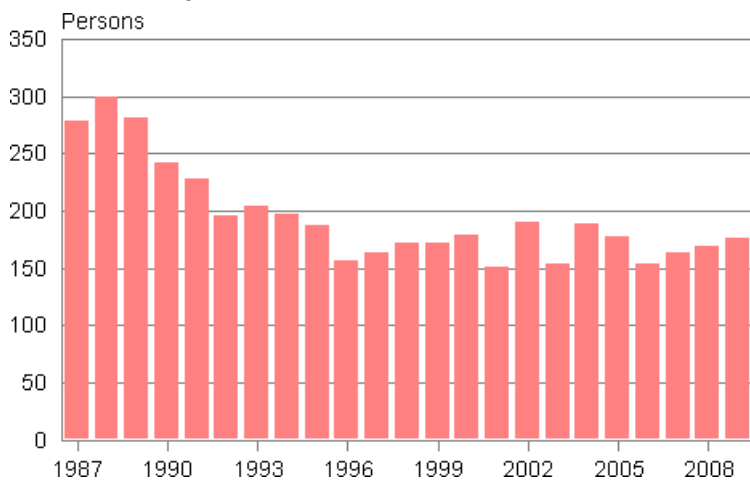
Birthplace	Age of child	Year										
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Adoptions total	Agegroups total	345	402	379	433	400	501	515	381	370	365	400
	0 - 4	186	228	228	270	253	336	343	249	228	198	234
	5 - 9	59	70	70	43	49	49	68	45	45	54	70
	10 - 19	47	53	42	54	39	37	40	30	25	47	37
	20 - 39	39	40	34	54	52	59	51	43	61	58	46
	40 -	14	11	5	12	7	20	13	14	11	8	13
Finland	Agegroups total	172	179	151	190	154	189	177	154	163	170	176
	0 - 4	62	58	54	66	45	58	55	58	53	40	59
	5 - 9	27	30	33	22	20	23	31	20	23	33	31
	10 - 19	32	42	26	37	34	30	29	21	19	37	32
	20 - 39	37	38	33	53	48	58	49	42	57	54	41
	40 -	14	11	5	12	7	20	13	13	11	6	13
Born abroad	Agegroups total	173	223	228	243	246	312	338	227	207	195	224
	0 - 4	124	170	174	204	208	278	288	191	175	158	175
	5 - 9	32	40	37	21	29	26	37	25	22	21	39
	10 - 19	15	11	16	17	5	7	11	9	6	10	5
	20 - 39	2	2	1	1	4	1	2	1	4	4	5
	40 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0

Figures

Adoptions of foreign born children by country of birth 2009



Domestic adoptions 1987–2009



Quality description, adoptions

1. Relevance of statistical information

The main source used when producing Finnish population statistics is the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre. Changes in the data on the vital events of the resident population are updated into the Population Information System continuously by local population register authorities. From 1975 Statistics Finland has obtained population data from the Population Register Centre.

The last population registration was carried out in Finland on 1 January 1989. After that the Population Information System has been updated by notifications of changes. The data stored in the Population Information System are specified in the Population Information Act (11 June 1993/507).

Statistics Finland's function is to compile statistics on conditions in society (Statistics Finland Act of 24 January 1992/48). These also include demographic statistics. Statistics Finland's Rules of Procedure defines the Population Statistics unit as the producer of demographic statistics (Statistics Finland's Rules of Procedure, TK-00-1437-09).

In accordance with the Act on the Municipality of Domicile, the municipality of domicile and the place of residence of individuals are recorded in the Population Information System. The municipality in which a person lives or the one construed by the inhabitant as the municipality of domicile on the grounds of residence, family ties, livelihood or other equivalent circumstances, or to which the inhabitant has close links due to the aforementioned circumstances is deemed the municipality of domicile. (Act on the Municipality of Domicile, 201/1994.) The population registered in the Population Information System is divided into those present and those absent. Those present are permanent residents of Finland, either Finnish nationals or aliens. Those absent are Finnish nationals who when emigrating from the country have reported that they intend to be absent from Finland for more than one year, with the exception of Finnish nationals who are diplomats and those working in development co-operation (Act on the Municipality of Domicile, 201/1994.) Only changes in the population resident in Finland on 31 December are taken into account when compiling statistics on vital events. Persons moving to Finland from abroad are classified in the population statistics if the place of residence they have declared as their municipality of domicile is later confirmed as their place of residence.

Adoptions

Adoption, or acceptance as one's own child, refers to the creation of a parent-child relationship that is confirmed by a court decision and replaces the biological parent-child relationship. An adoption is taken into consideration in statistics when at least one of the adoptive parents is permanently resident in Finland at the time of the decision. The permanent place of residence of the adopted child at the time of the decision has no significance when cases are selected into statistics.

2. Methodological description of survey

Local register office updates a Population Information System with information which it gets from persons experiencing vital events and parishes of the Evangelical-Lutheran and Greek Orthodox churches. Hospitals send information of birth and deaths in machine-language format to the maintenance of Population Information System on a daily basis when these vital events have happened in hospitals. Local courts take information of decisions of adoptions and divorces dealt in the court into the Population Information System. Statistics Finland receives the updated data on vital events in machine-language format on a weekly basis.

The deadline for delivering data to Statistics Finland on vital events in the statistical year is the end of January of the following year. Data on population changes in statistical year delivered to Statistics Finland after this date are included in the data of the following year.

3. Correctness and accuracy of data

In general, the Population Information System of the Population Register Centre can be considered very exhaustive as regards persons. In order that a person obtains a personal identity code, he or she has to be registered in the Population Information System. It is practically impossible to live in Finland without a personal identity code. A personal identity code is needed so that one can work legally, open a bank account, have dealings with authorities and so on. It can be safely assumed that Finland cannot have any substantial numbers of 'moonlighters' who receive their pay in cash for periods of over one year, for example. Staying in Finland for at least one year is the prerequisite for registering into the population of Finland.

After abolishment of yearly checking of domicile registers (January 1) in 1989 the Population Information System has been maintained only by notifications of changes to population information. Their correctness is determined by a reliability survey made on the addresses in the Population Information System.

The Population Register Centre charges Statistics Finland with the task of conducting yearly a sample survey on correctness of address information. Around 11,000 people are asked whether their address in the Population Information System is correct. In the 2009 survey, the address was correct for 99.0 per cent of the respondents.

In connection with municipal elections, returned notifications of voting sent to foreigners usually reveal around 1,000 persons who have moved from the country without giving notice and are thus still included in the Finnish population. The Population Register Centre removes them from the resident population in the Population Information System before the following turn of the year.

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

Final vital statistics are published yearly in May to June, except for those on stillbirths, which are released in September. Since 1999 the regional division used has been that of the first day of the following year. Thus the municipalities that unite on the first day of the new year are already combined in the statistics on the last day of the previous year. Information on the vital statistics of the united municipalities before the unification is available from 2003 onwards.

Preliminary population data by municipality are available by month as chargeable service. In addition, the publication Quarterly Population Statistics containing preliminary data is released always at the end of the month following the previous quarter.

5. Accessibility and transparency/clarity of data

Basic population data are available in electronic form by municipality or with larger regional divisions than municipality in Statistics Finland's free Statistical Database on the internet.

The chargeable information service contains more specified information about the population by sub-area of municipality, for example.

The Altika statistical service also includes municipality-specific population data from 1975 onwards.

6. Comparability of statistics

Comparable regional vital statistics series are available from 1987. The tables always indicate which regional division is used.

Vital statistics data on the numbers of births, deaths and marriages contracted are available from 1749 onwards. From 1773 there are data about mothers having given birth by five-year age group and from 1936 about all children born by age of mother. After the statistical revision of 1877 collection of data on deaths was started by one-year age group, which made it possible to begin calculation of accurate mortality and lifetime tables from the 1880s onwards. On account of this statistical revision, annual collection of data on migration and divorces was also started. In 1987-93 adoptions of Finnish born children contains

some cases that are not new registrations of parental relationships but changes of heritage relationships of persons in adoption families.

7. Coherence and consistency/uniformity

Statistics Finland's other statistics use the data of demographic statistics as basic information on population. Consequently, Statistics Finland's other statistics correspond to demographic statistics.

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